REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,335—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 5½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHUNDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P. Commander G. W. WICKS, on SATURDAY, the 12th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "MAHRATTA" 742 Tons 130 H. P., Commander W. BRITEN, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and GAMBROON.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "MAARATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. BRITEN will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BUSHIER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. NAIRN, on MONDAY, the 14th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Sunder and Gutch Mandvie, both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class,	
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	(including Wine)
Suez	300	225	90	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	(exclusive of Wine)

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamer of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 8th October for LIVERPOOL direct.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 20th instant.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. RAGGUSS, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-15
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 65 free lug age.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from OTRANTO, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphaltic Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c., Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, ranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.	
— KHIVA	2600	450	G. Lee	14th Oct.	
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.	
— GEELONG	1834	250	G. Fraser	28 h do.	
(c) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hazelwood	4th Nov.	

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall	15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOONSHEE YAKOOB STREET NEAR, THE BHENDY BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th October at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account of the heirs of the mortgagors Luckmidas Nuthoobhoy, (an Insolvent) and his wife Gomtibai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of January 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Moonshee Yacoob street, near Bhendy Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhoolleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,326, and 3,095, and was formerly assessed under No. 128 and now under No. 117 admeasuring 211 and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage and house of Hoosein Ally Jumadar, on the west by the passage and the Mooslemkhana of Memon Haje Esmail Hussa, on the north by the said Moosahee Yacoob street, and on the south by a passage and was formerly and then in the occupation of the tenants of the said Luckmidas Nuthoobhoy and his wife, Gomtibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M.

Landed ex Troopships from Cyp us.

A quantity of Commissariat stores, comprising flour, parched grain, pease, sugar, tobacco, lime, ghee, about 10,000 lbs. of gram, a large quantity of bran, &c., and old iron.

AUCTION SALE of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 light hanging chandeliers, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 16 light centre ditto, 5 and 6 light centre lustres, wall, and mantle and bracket, hanging globe lamps, large plate glasses in gilt frames, carved and plain cut glasses, plated and porcelain wares, black wood furniture, &c., at Marine Street, Fort.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., the 10th inst, sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd Floor of their rooms in Marine street, Fort, the Goods mentioned above, of which full particulars will appear in tomorrow's paper.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare orchids, several varieties of very fine-named standard roses, aranearia, snails, scalyphs, caladiums, congivillias, draræenas, poivros, acacias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade consisting of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 20 light chandeliers, 2, 4, and 8 light hanging argand lustres by Nash, 1, 2, 4 light wall lustres by Nash, 1, 2, and 3 light wall brackets, hanging globe lamps by Bishop, 4, 6, 8, and 14 light candelabra and candlesticks, wine and water glasses, flight and numbers, and glassware, &c., &c., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Khoja Mahomed Jaffer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the A. pollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the whole of the valuable stock in trade of the above named deceased.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

SALE OF COLORED YARN.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Hagoomah Nagur :—

R N	131 35—5	bales colored yarn, ex Pekin (s).
	151-55—5	do do ex Europa (s).

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General and with the consent of the Mortgagee Bai Bachoobai, widow of Pestonjee Rastomjee Rooka Bharoocha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Bai Cursetoni, widow of Cokerjee Hoorjeebhoy :—

All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2512 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the road leading to Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector's Assessments under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the road leading from Chinchpoogly to Sewree, on the west and south by the land belonging to the Frere Land Company, and on the north by the land belonging to Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	...	£139,808
	" 1873	...	£295,149
	" 1877	...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

90,000 Indian Maunds of SALT (being remaining stock of the current year's produce), ready for sale at the MANECK MAHAL SALT WORKS, adjacent to the Bassein Road Station. Intending purchasers to communicate with the Undersigned, at his residence, opposite Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, Bombay.

NOWROJEE DUSTOOR SHAPOORJEE SUNJANA,
Manager of Maneck Mahal Salt Works.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	" 36
Do. Frock Coats	" 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	" 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY has THIS DAY commenced business in Bombay as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT; the name of the Firm to be

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1878.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

ALL CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late CONDUCTOR GEORGE FERGUSON, Ordnance Department, to be preferred to the Undersigned, within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement, after which none will be admitted.

JAS. AFFLECK, Major,
Pro-ident Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 5th October 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership carried on for some time past at Bombay by Mr. PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and the Undersigned under the Firm of DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA and Co. has been this day DISSOLVED and determined.—Dated this 7th day of October 1878.

DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced business as a GENERAL MERCHANT in Bombay under the name of D. P. BATHA & Co.—Dated this 7th day of October 1878.

DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA.

26, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the Diocesan School House. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

IN accordance with Government Notification dated 1st instant, the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE PAYERS of 32 MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, for a term of two years to commence from 1st January 1879, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. The revised List of persons who have been assessed to rates to the requisite amount for the half year ending on the 30th June 1878, and who (subject as hereinafter mentioned) are qualified to be elected, and to vote at the said elections, can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

No person is qualified to be elected by reason of his name being entered in the said list unless he resides in Bombay, neither is any such person qualified to be nominated proposed unless he had attained the age of 25 years, or is a Fellow of the University of Bombay, or a Justice of the Peace.

No person is qualified to be elected during such time as he is (a) an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent, or (b) is a Municipal Executive Officer or a clerk or servant of the Corporation, or (c) the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or acting in that capacity, or (d) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Corporation, but subject as regards the disqualification prescribed in cause (d) to the following modification, namely, that a person is not disqualified by reason only of his having a share in any joint stock company which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of the Corporation or a share in any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Corporation may be inserted.

No person is qualified to vote by reason of his name being entered in the said list unless he resides in Bombay; neither is any such person qualified to vote unless he has attained the age of 21 years, or is a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

No vote will be received at the said elections if any person who has not been enrolled in the said list, or who has not been nominated and so stated in writing by two persons duly qualified to vote at such elections; and the nomination must in each case be signed by the proposer and seconder and left at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 noon of Wednesday, 23rd inst.

Each person entitled to vote is to vote for one ward only, that is to say, the one in which he is rated and resident in the said list; and his vote is to be given for one and no more than one; provided that any person who is duly qualified in more wards than one, may on application to the Municipal Commissioner not later than 7 days before the date of election be allowed to specify which of those wards he will vote in. A Fellow of the University voting as such is disqualified from voting as a ratepayer and must distinctly specify in the aforesaid application and specify the ward in which he intends to vote, not later than the third instant.

Voting Papers may be obtained from the undersigned.

On the day of elections the Voting Paper obtained from the undersigned is to be presented to the polling Officer duly filled in with the name of the person to be voted for, written legibly in the English language.

The voter shall answer the questions put to him by the Polling Officer and sign the Voting Paper in the presence of such officer.

The number of members for each ward, polling places, and names of Polling Officers are as under :—

WARD No. 1.—Fort, Colaba, Esplanade—Five members. Polling place, Municipal Office. Polling Officers, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson; Sakharam Narayan.

WARD NO. 2.—Market. Mandvie, Chuckla—Six members. Polling place, Arthur Crawford Market. Polling Officers, Mr R. F. Brunton; Mr. H. W Barrow.

WARD No. 3.—Bhoibe Talao, Fanaswady and Bholeshwar.—Four members. Polling place, Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers, Mr. W. Fellows; Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

WARD No. 4—Gomboharree and Doongree.—Three members. Polling place, Arthur Crawford Markets. Polling Officers, Mr. R. F. Brunton; Mr. H. W. Barrow.

WARD No. 5.—Khara Talao, Koombarwada, Kamatepoora, Bahadurpoora.—Four members. Polling place, Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers, Mr. W. Fellows; Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

WARD No. 6.—Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatee.—Three members. Polling place, Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers, Mr. W. Fellows; Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

WARD No. 7.—Walkeshwar and Mahalkumi.—Three members. Polling place, Municipal Office. Polling Officers, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson; Mr. Sakharam Narayan.

WARD No. 8.—Mazagon and Tarwarce—Two members. Polling place, Mazagon Police Court. Polling Officer, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.

WARD No. 9.—Sewree, Parell and Sion—One member. Polling place, Police Station, Parel. Polling Officer, Mr. Framjee D. Badhurjee.

WARD No 10.—Mahim, Worlee.—One member. Polling place, Mahim Custom House. Polling Officer, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th October 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ARGYLL COLLEGE, PANCHGANI.
FOR BOYS.
Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

ARGYLL SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.
FOR GIRLS.
Apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, sober habits. Apply with Testimonials to JOONAS TYEB & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

A YOUNG ENERGETIC PARSEE GENTLEMAN can contribute every week original English articles on political and social subjects to a Vernacular daily, weekly, or monthly. Address JUNIUS, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Captain in a British Regiment, an EXCHANGE into the Staff Corps of either of the three Presidencies. Apply stating terms to "STAFF CORPS," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE CALICO BALL.—SPECIAL RATES—Photographs in Ball Costume, taken by P. VUCCINO & Co.; per dozen Cartes Rs. 10, and Rs. 18 for Cabinets.

THE Byculla Billiard Room, the largest and best ventilated room in Bombay, new cloth and cushions on all four tables. Patronage solicited. JEEWANJEE & Co.

MALABAR HOTEL, Breach Candy, Bombay, by the Sea side—Rooms large, airy and cool—best Hotel accommodation in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

FORT PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT to be disposed of with a BILLIARD TABLE. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a full-size BILLIARD TABLE by THURSTON (with Oil Lamp) at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon. Price moderate.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterton. Apply to A. B., at this office.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, price 14 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 33, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY : Messrs. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA : SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

THE NEW SEASON'S PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

JUST RECEIVED Ex. S.S. "GWALIOR."

		Cash Rs.	a.
ARTICHOKES	Per tin	1	6
ASPARAGUS, finest picked, German	"	2	4
Do. large heads	"	1	8
BEANS, French (Haricot Verts)	"	0	10
CARROTS, English 1 lb.	"	0	6
MACEDOINES, or Mixed Vegetables (Cross & Blackwell's)	"	0	10
MUSHROOMS, preserved, half pint	"	0	8
Do. do. one pint	"	0	12
Do Black, Leicestershire	"	0	10
PEAS, English, one lb. tins	"	0	7
PETIT POIS (au Naturel)	"	0	9
PARSNIPS, English	"	0	7
TURNIPS, English	"	0	6
TRUFFLES, in small bottles	Each	2	0
Do. in large "	"	3	12

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
MR. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
MR. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, abou 3 Impl. gall	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27	0
23	12	ONE STAR, Half flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	* THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

In the **Shirt Department** New Prints, new OXFORD CLOTHS, new WOVE FLANNELS, &c.

In the **Hat Department** New FELT HATS of superior quality and lightness in all the reliable colours.

In the **Hosiery Department** New Fancy Cotton, Angola, and Knit half Hose.

In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the Newest Fancy Ties in all shapes.

A. & L. politely invite an inspection of the above.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following :—

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement.
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs. 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN F. J. F. MUNRO, Quarter Master 11th Regiment M. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1878. After this date no claims will be allowed.

JOHN LAMPEN, Major,
11th Regiment M. N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Dorunda, 29th September 1878.

SOCIAL SCRAPS AND SATIRES,
BY
CHILI CHUTNEE.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, MEADOW STREET.
Price Re. 1-12.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

For Sale,
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum" in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission on purchases or and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7TH, 1878.

THERE has been a more comfortable feeling in business circles to-day, and it is to be hoped that the scare of last week having now quieted down, nothing will occur to re-awaken it. Two failures of native piece-goods dealers are reported, but neither of them of any importance.

As usual on Mail day business has been quite at a standstill here, and we do not look for much increase in trade generally until after the Dewali holidays.

Accounts of the Cotton crop are not quite so favorable in the Central Provinces and the Berars, where, according to a telegram from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics at Akola, continued rain is failing and the crops are suffering, especially in the east and southeast, and unless the weather changes, little better than half a crop can be looked for.

The Bombay Mails of 13th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London on the 5th instant.

In London on Saturday telegrams report that the Stock Markets were depressed owing to apprehended failures, and that there was a panic in Bank shares. Consols were unchanged at 95⅞, and French Rentes at 113¾. The decline in the value of the shares of Exchange Banks represented in Bombay are not very great, however, as according to Reuter Orientals are quoted at £38, Chartered at £21, Mercantile at £23, (a drop of £4 10s. per share), and Hongkong and Shanghai £39.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed dull with the total sales only amounting to 4,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Mid. Orleans is quoted 1-16 lower, viz., 6 9-16d. per lb.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,050,000	1,280,000	1,750,000
,, ,, Surats.	293,000	302,000	858,190
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	351,000	535,000	690,960
Do. London.....	26,000	26,000	34,240
American afloat.....	50,000	25,000	35,000
E. Indian ,, ...	102,000	68,000	141,000
Total.....	529,000	649,000	901,200
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 9-16d.	6¼d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5d.	5¼d.	4¾d.
Difference...	1 9-16d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

The American crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	132,000	68,000	123,000
,, Exports to U. K....	37,000	12,000	21,000
,, ,, to Continent...	9,000	1,000	12,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	376,000	152,000	345,500
,, Exports to U. K....	65,000	24,000	62,000
,, ,, to Continent.	13,000	7,000	24,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	230,000	156,000	290,000

In the London General Produce Market Cocoanut Oil and Coffee are unchanged at their former quotations. The Markets are dull both for Linseed and Rapeseed.

Bar Silver has declined to 51⅛ per oz.

The bank of Bombay's Return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	774,699
Do. ,, Branches.....	Inc.	,,	274,855
Other Deposits.....	Dec.	,,	799,413
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	195,430
Loans.....	Inc.	,,	1,159,467
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	94,757
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	,,	2,256,103

As might have been expected after three days of panic the Cash Balance of the Bank is reduced, as also are the Public Deposits, and the public demand for money has increased considerably during the week; but the changes are not of sufficient importance to lead us to expect any advance in the Banks' rates of discount, unless the feeling of excitement which has now quieted down should be renewed, in which case possibly as a preventive measure an increase might be made at the next meeting of Directors.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady at our quotations, but the business done during the day has been very small.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 1/16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France, 3 ,,	2 18.	,,

The Share Market to-day has been steadier, and there are few fluctuations to notice. Banks are unaltered In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 5, and in Press Companies Motmsails are Rs. 5 lower. In Spinning and Weaving shares the alterations are quite trifling.

COTTON continues dull of sale with no business doing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are still coming forward in very limited quantities and we have not heard of any business for export.

FREIGHTS are in the same position as formerly : next to nothing doing and rates quite nominal.

COALS.—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	6 p.ct	145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 do	7014
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,32	£20	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	4 5	all	25 p.c.	285
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	50 p.c.		1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.c.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.c.	1,250
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.c.	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.c.	185
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.c.	60
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25 p.c.	715
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c.	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c.	785
Empress S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.c.	420
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.c.	1,110
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	872	1,000	all	35 p.c.	970
Hydraad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	780	1,000	all	35 p.c.	880
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	30 p.c.	1,050
K. Muccoljee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.	805
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil.	700
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.c.	1,250
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co....	1,200	500	all	25p.c.	525
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.c.	1,370
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.c.	1,130
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	450
Oriental	2,500	400	all	10 p.c.	320
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	625	all	25 p.c.	730
Ramoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.c.	1,050
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.c.	730
Do do. ½ Share..	400	1,000	250	125 p.c.	205
Shoiapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	20 p.c.	350
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	all	25 p.c.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	28,850	150 p.c.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	10 p.ct	350
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	680
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.c.	450 xd.
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	500	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	50 do	525
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	190
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	1,250
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	5 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.c.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	305
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	570
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6 do	445 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.c.	665

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	895
Provn Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.c	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.c.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	18 p.c.	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th Oct. as compared with the statement issued on the 28th September :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Sept. Rs.	5th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	70 24,635	62,49 936
Do do. at Branches	1,47 903	1,48,18 768
Other Deposits	1,77,82,212	1,69,82,799
Post Bills	38,659	40,375
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	6,80,812	6,72 684
	3,99,70,171	3,86,64 552
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	41,26,466	39,31,036
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,24,551	18 66,469
Loans on Security of do. do....	71,35,096	82,94,503
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,759	14,343
Bills Discounted	83,20,102	84,14,806
Stamps	2,575	2,882
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 2,92,994		
Amount applied in redemption 1,80,000	3,25,494	3,34,994
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	5,85 870	4,87,591
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,75,88,083	1,53,31,980
	3,99,70,171	3,86,64,552

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE HOPE, 536 tons, Captain Cromar, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 70 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Brier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Madley and two children, Mr. Khan Mahamed Kanjee, three ladies, and 72 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Mahratta (s)	Britten	Bussorah, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
7	Vanora (s)	Dougherty ..	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hermione	M-lver	Persia.
	Malwa (s).....	Breeze	Southampton.

The barque Hope, Crowar, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khursalla, to Coasts and Calcutta.
Steamer Mahratta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Suez, to Calcutta.
Ship Grasmere, to Calcutta.
Steamer Columbia, to Naples and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Commilla (s)	Lyer	Akyab, Oct 1.
	Asia (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta, Sept 9.
	Cartaburra.....	Richardson ..	Bombay, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3—Steamers Satara, Timour, Strathairly and Lord Eslington. Barque Star of Africa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Asia—Mrs Hudson, Mr Mayer, Mr Barclay, Madame Joyena

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	York	.....	Negapatam.
5	Decean(s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
4	Ava (s)	.....	London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Deccan, from Calcutta :—To Madras—Mr Byrnes, Honble and Mrs G C Paul, 2 children, Miss Paul, Mr and Mrs John, Mr Valetta, Mr Peel, Lieut Macpherson, Messrs Savi, G Newell, F Clarke Coard, Dowding, Herbert, Webster, King, Cerry, Macalister, Creston, Leslie, Ross, Winton, L de St Hilaire, Macfie, Low, D Hormuzjee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Fleur de Lis—8,396 casks hard spelter, Toolsidass Bhimjee ; 93 packages glassware, Ebram Allarakhia ; 38 packages glassware and 65 packages earthenware, Jaffer Hashimtoola.
Afghan s—15 barrels salammoniac, Tezpall buma.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—10 cases brandy, The C hank of I A and Chiva.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—71 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fann'e Tucker—322½ cwts rapeseed, Mooljee Anundjee.
Columbia s—250 casks cocoanut oil, Govindjee Madhavjee.
Rydall Hall s—262½ cwts cocoumba, Sallaymahmed Goolamhoosein ; 88 bales cotton, Boodha Raghowjee ; 90 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 300 bags rice, Bhimjee Canjee ; 880 cwts coir yarn, Trocomdass Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—3 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 2 boxes gold bars—Rs 100,000, Cursetjee Sorabjee ; 855 packages mother-of-pearl shells, The Bombay and Persian S N Co.
Lombardy s—128 cases fishmaws and 12 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales mule yarn, Tyabjee and Co,

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 8.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-78—Ardasir and H—Tokersey Poonsey and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Bearn, Cand L
303-78—J Canac—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kearce and another—Macfarlane and G.
2-8-78—Chuk and W—Sorjee Jeewandass and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Heath, C and L.
305-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Esak Khaki vs Nursey Soorjee.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR INQUIRY.

726-77—Rimington Heard C—Narotumdass vs Shaik Essa bin K—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSE.

717-77—Craigie L and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

212-78—In person—Shu Munmohundass Currondass vsDwarkadas Bhookhundass.
213-78—In person—Shu Munmohundass Cursondass vs Dwarkadass Bhookhundass.
305-78—Lynch and T—Bhugwandass Roopram and others vs Nensookh Jetmull and another.
316-78—Tyabjee and S—Pathan Elaubux bin vs Hajee Ali Mahomed, &c.
316-78—In person—Currumchund Weljee vs Lackmidass Nathoobhoy and others.
122-78—Mr Rinell—Bhai Sunkore and another vs Karsondass Madhavdass.
441-78—Shapurjee and T—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey vs Goss Jagroosegar R.
445-78—In person—Limjee Manockjee M and another vs Jaijee widow.
450-78—In person—Heptoolabhoy Jewabhoy and another vs Shaik Mc abhoy Mahomed &c.
453-78—Crawford and B—Nowrojee Hormusjee vs Eduljee Hurgebhoy T.
465-78—Tyabjee and S—Premjee Kessowjee and another vs Saloobai and another.
467-78—Craigie L and O—Henry Samuel King and others vs Currondass Soorjee.
469-78—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs C Bouneville.
470-78—Fletcher and S—Hajee Abdool Khalluck vs Syed Jaffer Ephane.
472-78—Prescot and W—Thucker Treecumdass and another vs Thucker Scoondarjee J and others.
476-78—Prescot and W—Bai Nenbai vs Thucker Cooverjee P and another.
477 78—Prescot and W—Meherbai vs Meherbai and another.
For Investigation under Section 478 of Act X, of 1877.
In person—Thucker Fregjee Dayal vs Luxmedass Khimjee and another.
In person—Pranjeevundass Tapidass vs Moorarjee Vizbhhookundass.

LONG CAUSE.

256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurryvullubdass Cullandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdiman, and another—Crawford and Baird Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Palin, Col, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Liddy, Col, Mily Acct Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Bayly, Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 6.

Bardin, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Fuller, Lieut, Comst Dept, on duty, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 7.

Waudby, Major, 19th Bombay N I, on leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Ardagh, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Lugard, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Law, Surg-Major, on leave, to England.
Greenfield, Capt, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Baly Col, R A, on leave, to England.
Bardin, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Chitty, Col, Mily Acct Dept, on leave, to England.
Fain, C L, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, to Mandvie.
Eden, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, to Mandvie.
Sheil, Capt, R A, on leave, to Mahern.
Graham, Major, 5th Cavalry, on rejoin, to Nowgong.
Rogers, Surg, on duty, to Colaba.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

Mr. Filvert, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Ramnagar.
Mr. Daniell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. W. C. Plowden.
Mr. Offley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr Daniell.
Major Garson, Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, is placed on special duty in the Forest Department.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

Consequent on the abolition of the Collectorate of Customs, Multan, as a separate charge, and its amalgamation with the Collectorate of Customs of the Punjab Mines, the Chief Commissioner of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, is pleased to appoint Dr. H. Warth to be Collector of Customs, Sangor.
Mr. Kinaston, Collector of Customs, 4th grade, at Saugor, will revert to his former position as Inspector of Customs.
Mr. Fanshawe, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Mhow on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Fanshawe is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, until further orders.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 1.)

Major Hicks to act as Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Major A Balmer on leave or until further orders.
Major Cox to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, until further orders.
Major Whitlock to act as Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, until further orders.
Mr J Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service, Special Famine duty, Kangundi Division, in the District of North Arcot, is appointed to be a Magistrate from the 1st instant.
Three months' privilege leave to Mr W Barton, Chief Engineer, Travancore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Conductor Phillips, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 10 per mensem.
Conductor Farey, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India on the invalid pension of Rs. 10 per mensem.
The following promotion is made. Captain Faunce, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.
Col Hardin, Assistant Commissary-General, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Major Leggett, Wing Commander, 10th R N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on further on private affairs for two years.
The services of Surgeon Hackett, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.
Major Faber, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, two months' and three days.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 28.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Agra on 16th September, Private Fithes 4th Battalion 6th Rifles, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st. With having, at Agra, on the 22nd August, made away with the following articles of his kit, viz, one pair of serge trousers, one serge frock.

2nd, With having lost by neglect the articles of his kit specified in the first charge.

3rd, With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having, when a prisoner at the orderly room, offered violence against Color Sergeant Hart, by throwing a helmet at him, with the intention of striking him with it; at the same time using threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I'll do for you, you ——."

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st charge. Not guilty of the 2nd charge. Guilty of the 3rd charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of 5 years.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED,

With the sanction of Government, three years of the penal servitude will be inflicted in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 3.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 20th September, Driver Avis, Royal Horse Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st. With having, at Meerut, on 8th September, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from his battery.

2nd. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having offered violence against Corporal Swindley by striking at him with a stick and kicking at him.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the 1st and 2nd charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for 67 days.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

BILLIARDS.

AT MILLION PRICES.

FAREWELL EXHIBITION GAMES
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE ONLY.
ALL SEATS SAME PRICE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.
MR. S. W. STANLEY
AND
MR. F. BRIDGER
WILL PLAY
A game of 1,000 up, spot stroke barred,
Mr. STANLEY giving 500 points.

Play to commence at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE ONLY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUARD—October 1st, at Nagpore Station, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr. Charles Philip Huard, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—October 5th, at the European General Hospital, David Wise Martin, Chief Engineer, Port Trust Dredger, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HUTCHISON—October 1st, at Colachy, Henry Ramsey, only child of Henry A. Hutchison, Missionary, Coimbatore, aged 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

THERE seems to be some danger that the English Cabinet may be led astray by the vain ambition of directing military operations on the North-West Frontier of India. We cannot say that we have much faith in the wisdom or strength of character of the men who now control the destinies of the British Empire, and we are often vexed by presentiments that they will infallibly make a mess of anything they undertake to do; but these fears will be changed into certainties if the English Ministers intend to constitute themselves an Aulic Council, and to leave no sort of discretion to their generals in the field some thousands of miles away. These reflections are suggested by Reuter's telegram informing us that "the prevailing opinion" at the Cabinet Council held last Saturday was that the Amir of Kabul would submit as soon as the English troops gained possession of the mountain passes into Afghanistan. The prevailing opinion of the Ministry on this subject is not—to use a favourite expression of the late Duke of Wellington—worth a twopenny d—n; but it may do a good deal of harm if the generals in command of the English columns receive orders from home to halt in their advance on Kabul till it is ascertained whether the Amir has had enough of fighting and is ready to come to terms. It is all very well to say that an apology will not now be accepted, and that "solid guarantees" must be taken from the Amir; but, once war is declared, it would be a ruinous blunder for the English to sign a treaty of peace with the ruler of Kabul before their army has entered his capital. The only point definitely settled by the Cabinet appears to be that India is to bear a portion of the expense of the Afghan War. This decision takes us by surprise, for we thought India would be required to pay the whole cost of the conquest of Kabul.

We would warn our readers against accepting idle tales circulated by credulous gossips about the capture of important positions in Afghan territory. No declaration of war has yet been issued, and a civilized Government does not send out its troops to invade a neighbouring country without first formally proclaiming its intention to begin hostilities. Thus, the story about the taking of Ali Musjid, which has appeared in some of the newspapers, is evidently absurd. The centre of interest on the Frontier has been suddenly shifted within the last few days to Peshawar, because detachments of troops from the Peshawur brigade have been called in from outlying stations, apparently to check the Amir's sepoys from pushing bravado too far and crossing the British frontier. The Kabulis are reported to-day to have driven the Khyber Pass Afridis, who appear to have a hankering after British subsidies, up to the confines of Jamrud, and it is necessary to let the Afghans know that they must not come too far. But it must not be supposed that Jamrud is of itself a place of any importance, though a mud enclosure there is dignified with the name of a fort. Jamrud is a village in the Peshawur district, 10 miles west of the city, and 5 from the eastern entrance to the Khyber Pass. "It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 50 or 60 houses, and the ruins of a "fort called Futtehghur, which was built by "the Sikhs in 1837." There is no indication that British troops have yet advanced beyond Jamrud to Kadam at the entrance of the Khyber Pass, still less that they have pushed on through the Pass and captured the position of Ali Musjid, which the Amir's men are said to occupy in some strength. Nor can they do this till the Government of India has formally declared war against Shere Ali. This declaration, however, cannot be long delayed, if Gholam Hussain, now on his way back to Simla, has brought an unfavourable reply to the Viceroy's letter to Shere Ali; and it is not unlikely that one of the earliest warlike enterprises attempted by our troops will be the capture of Ali Musjid, as that place is too close to Peshawur for an enemy to be allowed to lord it there with impunity. We give elsewhere an exact and interesting description of Ali Musjid, the road to which from Jamrud is described as easy. The elevation of Jamrud is 1,670 feet, and of Ali Musjid 2,433 feet above the sea, so that there is a gentle ascent to this, the first important position within the Khyber. The width of the Pass at Ali Musjid is 40 feet, and the hills on either side are about 1,300 feet high, and to all appearance inaccessible, so that a brave enemy ought to be able to make a stout defence there.

As the Harbour Works at Madras progress the heated imagination of the Madrassee sees glorious visions and dreams golden dreams. Madras is to be on the east coast what Bombay is on the west, and the sewage sodden flats on which the city stands are to be worth ever so much a square foot for the *chateaux d'Espagne* the dreamers of Madras piers erect there. Now it is a thankless task to cry down any man's hopes; nevertheless, dreams of this kind can only be unprofitable. At least, let us see, in the interests of "the young man from the mofussil," what base they have to rest upon. Any one looking out upon the Madras roads at present sees only the abomination of desolation there. A heavy rolling swell,—far out beyond the surf,—a couple of steamers plunging and kicking like mules at their bits, a weather-beaten ship or two emulating the briny gambols of the porpoise, and three or four *dhonies*, or country crafts; their long greyhound snouts buried in the waves. That is Madras; and that is no unfaithful picture of the great port of the future, "But," says the sanguine Madrassee, "wait "till our harbour is finished, and you will see a "calm sea and hundreds of vessels packed as close "as Lord Beaconsfield's fleet in Batoum. Wait "until then and you will see great warehouses all "along this beach and trains from all parts "of Southern India loaded with produce, "running down to the bunders where their "loads will be transferred without difficulty to "the ships." Well, that is vastly pretty, quite a seascape, the only drawback is that something arithmetical is wanting to render it complete. Say, the assumed certainty to be proved by figures of a port making a trade. Unfortunately there are many coasts with very fine harbours which have no trade at all. And not savage coasts either. There is the western coast of Ireland, for example, which has a certain resemblance to the east coast of India. There are some good harbours there with many natural advantages. Railways are not wanting, and there is an agriculture and a commerce inland waiting to be developed. Why should not Galway, or some such port opposite the great Continent of America, and with railways running into it, develope the commerce that would make it a great city? Its advantages are certainly not inferior to those of Madras; nevertheless, it is a sort of toad's hole, not a great city. Why, indeed, should not all the magnificent harbours of the world become great commercial centres according to the Madras process of reasoning? but they do not. Something more is wanted to create a Bombay or a Liverpool than a harbour with one or more railways running into it.* We must consider energy and capital as among the requirements, and it is to be feared that Madras has not too much of either.

When the Madras harbour is completed it will greatly increase facilities of loading and unloading vessels, and it will be quite a boon to the travelling public. Its claims to attract commerce to Madras are more uncertain. We are not aware that commerce always, and as a matter of course, betakes itself to a place where there is a harbour. Ships will scarcely sail from distant ports to Madras for the pleasure of visiting the harbour there; nor will up-country merchants send produce to Madras for the enjoyment of using the cranes, the bunders, and the windlasses. We should like to have some statistics of the possible produce which is "to pour" from the interior into the harbour of Madras, but we cannot reach them—perhaps because they are *in nubibus*. We may be wrong, but we hardly fancy that any ryot in Mysore, any merchant in Cuddapah or Tanjore, will grow an additional acre of corn, or lay in an additional bale of goods on account of the harbour when completed.

Some of the merits of the harbour are striking enough, and very much more plausible than the commercial greatness predicted for a long benighted city. It will be an advantage to have a good harbour on the east coast for naval purposes. One or two men-of-war will be wanted in that direction in the event of war, and Madras would be a most convenient anchorage for them—were there only a harbour there. At present the captains of H. M.'s ships regard the Madras roads with small favour, and are never quite happy so long as they are anchored in them. As a port of refuge the harbour of course will render Madras of much value to mariners. They will no longer have to choose in a typhoon between cutting their cables and running to sea, or breaking their cables and running on shore. There will be an end of the surf flag, the plague of skippers. They may lie, waiting for cargo, a whole year, if they like, in the harbour, and they will be quite as snug, except for the smells, as if berthed in the London docks. That is something. Ships sailing up or down the coast will make for the Madras harbour in bad weather, and a storm may prove as profitable to the Madras inn-keepers as to the Cornish wreckers. And further, as the harbour will admit of steam launches, and such like craft being used freely, something may be done to develope the fish-take and trade of the Madras coast, both of which are in no very flourishing condition now. All these things will bring grist to the Madras mill, but the Madras mill, it must be taken into consideration, is not as other mills. It is not a steam mill, or yet a water mill. It more resembles the ancient windmill which has only an uncertain amount of "go" in it. The grist will be wasted, or improperly utilised after the manner and custom of Madras, and we scarcely hope to see even the lazy hotel-keepers profit from the strangers which fortune and the harbour may cast on their coast. In all seriousness there is a lack of commercial and of every other activity in Madras which is very conspicuous. Old Indians who visited Madras thirty years ago declare that they observe no change in it from that date to this. It is literally and truly a sleepy hollow tempered by stinks. And is this the sort of town to grow into a great city where land will be sold by the golden foot? We fear not. Nor harbour or rail nor anything else can produce the energy, bustle, and life that makes a great commercial centre, for Madras is unchangeable; it is Madras and nothing else. As it was fifty years ago so we expect it will be fifty years hence. As it was half a century ago so it is now.

There is a good deal in the theory which attributes Madras stagnation to climate. The Madras climate is antagonistic to energy and to any display of it. Men fresh from England or the north of India land there brimful of vigour and bristling with "thoroughness." The Madras climate seizes them by the legs and shampoos all their joints, so to say. It loosens their limbs, melts all their vigour, and sets them nodding after breakfast, tiffin, and dinner before they have been a month in the place. It is no town for work, no town for anything but commercial visions. The successful merchants of Madras, it is said, maintain life and vigour in their business by making ("Co." included) periodical visits to Europe. But for that, it is said their ledgers would grow mouldy, and their clerks go into Rip Van Winkle slumbers on their stools. No other city, no city less characterised by climatic indolence, would endure the monstrous insanitation of Madras. And a town which cannot keep itself decently clean is scarcely a town that promises a glorious commercial future. The dreamers to be seen, (long "Trichy" in mouth) on the Madras pier and indulging in reveries on the commercial greatness coming upon them, may say that we write of malice aforethought in these matters, but such is far from being the case. We should be glad to see Madras a great and prosperous city, but it will never become so by only dreaming of it. It is this fatal indulgence in dreams which has cost Sleepy Hollow many a good penny before now. It was in no waking moment that the railway to Beypore—another Madras port—was planned. Nor were the Madrassees quite

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PESHAWUR, Oct. 5.

The Head Quarters of the Rifle Brigade leave Cherat as soon as transport has been procured. The whole regiment is supplied with baggage and bedding, &c. for marching. The military signallers of the 9th Regt. with doolie bearers and camels have been ordered from Cherat to Peshawur, and left on the 4th. Detachments of the 9th and 8th at Nowshera and Cherat are to be recalled. The Mountain Battery and 1st Sikhs from Kohat have arrived at Peshawur.

The Kabulis have harried the Pass Afridis to within a few miles of Jamrud. The Battery of Artillery from Abbottabad is expected here. A troop of the 10th Hussars and Mountain Battery from Rawul Pindi march to Kohat to-day. All Officers recalled.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

General Biddulph is expected at Multan on the 9th, and will probably make a stay there for the organisation of transport before going to Quetta.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 7.

The attack on Ali Musjid is postponed, owing, it is believed, to news received of the enemy being much stronger than was at first supposed, having 6,000 armed men and 18 guns in the vicinity of the fort. Troops remain as at present. Jamrud is considerably strengthened, six of the Amir's regular regiments being within four miles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SATURDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Cabinet Council which was held on Saturday to discuss the relations between England and Afghanistan lasted for three hours. The *Standard* states that the prevailing opinion at the Council was, that once the Ameer finds the British are in possession of the mountain passes he will submit. A mere apology from him, however, will be deemed inadequate, and more solid guarantees will be required. Any attempt to patch up the question cannot be tolerated. The *Standard* also states that the Council decided that India should bear a portion of the expenses in connection with the Afghan business.

Consols on Saturday closed at 94¼, being a rise of one quarter.

The Stock markets have been depressed owing to apprehended further failures, and a panic has taken place in Bank shares.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.

The insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina have now been completely subjugated.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	.....	5d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..		1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	77½
5½ per cent.	do.	 81
3 per cent. Consols for account	.....	94⅛
4 per cent. French Rente 1872	.....	113¾
Bar Silver	.....	51⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	.....	£38
Chartered do.	do.	..... £21
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares ..		£23
Hongkong and Shanghai	.....	£39

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

OCTOBER 6, 10 A.M.

THERE is little to note of the weather of the past week. The barometric changes are at present generally small in amount. The effect of the changes during the past five days has been to transfer the area of lowest pressure to the North-Western Province. The barometric range over India is one quarter inch to-day, and is new universally large for October. The weather is fine and the sky clear in the Punjab, the North Western Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. Rain continues to fall as occasional showers over the coast region of the Bay of Bengal and in the Deccan. Seven inches were registered yesterday at Akyab, and one inch at Chittagong and Vizagapatam. This morning the following considerable rainfalls were reported from the coast area:—Outsock three inches, False Point eleven tenths, Akyab twenty-four tenths, Rangoon thirteen tenths, Madras three inches. The weather is fine with passing clouds at Colombo. The present distribution of pressure and occurrence of rainfall over the coast area of the Bay of Bengal makes the probability of the early formation of a severe cyclone in the Bay very small.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 7.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 79, min. 77, W. B. 72; barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 50 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. 4; thermometer 53; barometer 29·936. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, Oct. 6.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S. E. Fall of rain 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·88.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. E. light; thermometer 86.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 7, 4-53 P.M.

Amoy, 7th.—Manilla mail postponed till to-morrow afternoon.

GALLE, Oct. 7, 6-46 P.M.

Mail steamer Deccan from Calcutta arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	...1s. 7 11-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

MAJOR RIVETT-CARNAC, who came down yesterday from Poona to see Sir Charles Staveley off and receive General Warre, brought a fare well letter from Sir Richard Temple to the departing Commander-in-Chief, who in reply telegraphed his adieux to Guneshkind; Captain Frith's illness prevented the Governor from sending an A. D. C. down with his Military Secretary.

THE excitement in the native bazaar caused by the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. seems to be subsiding, and there can be no reason why it should be kept up, as we believe the maximum amount any native creditor can lose on the estate is Rs. 50,000. It will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere that Mr. W. Macaulay, who has been employed for many years in Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s office, has now started in business on his own account, and we are glad to hear that he will probably be able to keep together most of the agencies held by the old firm. The British India Company, however, have sent over an agent from Calcutta to take temporary charge of their business. With reference to remarks made in our yesterday's leading article, it should be mentioned in justice to Mr. Fleming,—and we make the statement on the best authority,—that he was anxious to stop payment in the year 1870, but that the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank of whom his brother, James Fleming, was one, insisted that he should go on, and, as they were even then his largest creditors, he yiel ded to their advice.

WE learn that the Mharwarra Battalion has volunteered for service on the frontier, and their services have been accepted by the Viceroy.

THE following telegram reporting on the state of the Cotton crops in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, dated Akola, 5th October 1878, has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—"Continued rain; crops have suffered, especially east and south-eastwards; little better than half crop to be looked for unless weather changes."

THE Commander-in-Chief in India in remarking upon the returns showing the result of the past annual course of musketry by the British and native armies serving in the Bengal Presidency, says that "he is, on the whole, satisfied with the progress made in both British and native regiments; but notices the very indifferent shooting of the native troops at the long and more difficult ranges, owing possibly to its not having previously been included in the figure of merit, and therefore not having received that attention given to the standing and kneeling distances. There are still a great many non-exercised men in the native army, and His Excellency trusts that, under the full operation of the recent rules on this subject the number next season will be reduced to a minimum. The Commander-in-Chief invites more attention to the instruction of recruits in British regiments, in many of which the principal attention of the musketry staff would appear to have been given to the training of the drilled soldiers, for which company officers are responsible, instead of to the early and careful instruction of recruits which is their special duty. In the native army the results of the training of recruits is, on the whole, very satisfactory."

WE learn that Capt. W. Loch has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere, during the absence of Major St. John, R. E.

FORTY-ONE students at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have this year passed their final examination and are eligible for the public service. Twenty-seven of these have elected to remain for a year's practical course in England while thirteen have elected to proceed direct to India to undergo their practical training. This is the first occasion on which the rule has come into effect that 10 per cent. of the students passing out should be appointed to the Public Works Department in the third grade of Assistant Engineer, and the remainder only as Assistant Engineers, second grade. The number of senior students in this case who have passed being forty-one, the number to be appointed to the lower class would be four.

THE Lucknow paper says, "An officer of the 73rd Regiment died somewhat suddenly on Wednesday last, and we understand that it was deemed necessary to hold a *post-mortem* examination of the corpse, as some inexplicable circumstances attended the death in question. It seems probable, however, that the deceased succumbed to quite natural causes."

THE *Indian Daily News*—We learn of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank with profound regret, and trust that all that is possible under the circumstances will be done to lessen the loss to those interested in the unfortunate Company. The causes of the failure will, no doubt, be found, as usual, to be mismanagement, and the want of proper banking precaution in not maintaining adequate cash reserves in proportion to their liabilities. This, to a great extent, is caused by the ugly and unhealthy rush for high dividends amongst the Scotch and other Home Banks, which tempts them to work on too slender cash balances, and frequently, in their greed for a good rate of interest or discount, to enter on business which had much better be left alone. If sufficient cash reserves are maintained, and if due regard is paid to the safety and readily realizable character of all securities and advances, banking business can never fail; and those, therefore, who are responsible for bringing such institutions to the ground have a heavy charge to answer. They should be made to answer it and be held personally responsible for mismanagement; if such were the case, we should have safer and better banking. We have also to find fault with the City of Glasgow Bank, in the matter of its branches; they were far too numerous; very many of them must have been kept open at a loss, and were a source of weakness to the Bank. The liability of the shareholders, however, is unlimited, and there can be no doubt that all depositors and bill-holders will be paid in full every farthing, with interest, although there may be some little delay in realizing their claims.

THE *Statesman*—In the great North-West famine of 1837-38, at a meeting held in Calcutta to provide relief for the sufferers on February 28th, Mr. Mangles read a note by Mr. Secretary Thomason, stating that the object of Government for the alleviation of the distress have been directed first *to a suspension of the demand for the Government jumma*" (land revenue). Sir George Couper and his Secretary Mr. Robertson are, we suppose, so greatly superior to Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Secretary Thomason, that we could barely expect them to take counsel of the precedent then set. Ninety lakhs of revenue were remitted in those years on account of a drought and famine that extended over a far smaller area than suffered so deeply 12 months ago.

THE following is a translation of a notice which has been issued by the Turkish authorities about the tenure by foreigners of real property in the Hedjaz:—"The Sublime Porte has recently been informed of difficulties which arise with regard to the right of foreigners to possess land in the Hedjas. These difficulties are chiefly owing to the desire of pilgrims from Java, India, and Daghestan, to acquire land in the Vilayet after a short residence therein. In order to prevent the recurrence of these difficulties, the Sublime Porte has instructed the Governor General of the Hedjaz to give to those whom it may concern the necessary orders, not to permit henceforward of land except in those cases in which the Ottoman nationality of the purchaser shall have been established in conformity with the existing law."

THE latest reports from Ningpo are that the rioters are calming down, owing to concessions made by the mandarins and the promised abolition of the obnoxious new tax. Still disturbances may break out at any moment, for a correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes: "The whole city is now in a state of siege; not a shop is open, and so much sympathy is felt for the mob, that it is quite possible the soldiers will not attack the rioters should they proceed to acts of violence. Several tax stations have been burnt or pulled down, and many more are threatened, and the mob went so far as to smash the Taotai's chair and handle him pretty roughly. There seems every prospect of a big row and considerable loss of life, but the rioters are not likely to trouble the peace of the settlement."

IT would seem that the White man is not really exterminating the Red man in North America, and that the long-standing idea of the disappearance of the Indian before the advance of the Anglo-Saxon is not based upon actual facts. Colonel Mallery, of the United States Survey, has published a paper on the subject, and gives an opinion which may be summed up by saying that the number of the North-American Indians, if not larger now than in the days of Columbus, at all events does not seem to have decreased. There were, he holds, about half a million when America was discovered, as there are half a million now, the first settlers having exaggerated both the numbers of the tribes and the range of their wanderings. "War, disease, and whisky" have done their worst, but extermination seems as far off as ever; only the natural increment of the population has been kept down. The English mind seems to have been too hurriedly led, by the compilation of which has been made in Australia and Tasmania, to the conclusion that the dark man begins to die out when the white man enters his land. That the American Indian will disappear is certain, but the effect will be, as Colonel Mallery holds, the result of absorption, not of extinction. Already, it seems, through the whole extent of our Canadian dominion there is an admixture of Indian blood with white, and the Indians in Canada are rapidly adopting a settled and agricultural, in preference to a nomadic, life. The result of the absorption when complete will be interesting to the antropologist, as it will afford a product of the union of a highly-civilised race with one which has not passed out of the hunting stage of barbarism. Admixtures of race are usually as gradual in their contrasts as in the time they require for their completion.

SNAKES ON THE BRAIN.

MR. A. BETTINGTON, late of the Bombay Civil Service, has compiled a work on snakes and snake-killing in Western India, the manuscript of which he has submitted to the Government of India through the Secretary of State, with the view of its being printed and circulated in this country. The recommendations made by Mr. Bettington with a view to reduce the mortality from snake-bites, and to destroy the venomous snakes found in this country may be summarised as follows:—

"Priests should be told to induce the people to wear boots when employed outside their houses; volunteers for snake-killing operations should be invited from the army, the police, &c., and should be seconded for this duty after six months of proved efficiency; poisonous gases and chemicals should be driven into snake-holes; rent-free lands should be given to the heirs of people who die in the operations against snakes; prisoners, especially those of the Bheel caste, should be sent out to kill snakes, being allowed meat and tobacco when on this special duty, and being promised remission of two day's imprisonment for every day spent against snakes; fire and water should be applied to snakes; a blower with a portable metal tunnel should be used for forcing poisonous gases into snake-holes; ravines where snakes congregate should be specially treated, chemicals being burnt therein 'without stint,' so that the gases may penetrate the snake-holes, and cause asphyxiation to the snakes; several parties of trained snake-killers should operate in the Deccan alone; blowing horns, flags, and sentries should be used to keep people and birds and harmless animals away from places where snakes are being treated chemically by the agency of fire; land on the banks of rivers should be terraced, and water pumped out of the rivers on to the terraces, so as to drown the snakes, or to cause them to come out to their destruction."

The Government of India having considered these ridiculous suggestions are of opinion that Mr. Bettington's report cannot be published and circulated with advantage to the country or credit to the Government.

BOMBAY.

TOTAL fall of rain at Tulsee up to 6 a.m. of Sunday the 6th instant was 141 inches and 29 cents.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of September:—

No. 024129 of annas 4 of Re.	10	No. 230521 of annas 1 of Re.	10
,, 037948 of annas 4 of ,,	10	,, 352421 of annas 1 of ,,	10
,, 03 453 of annas 2 of ,,	10	,, 0-7987 of annas 1½ of ,,	10
,, 045934 of annas 2 of ,,	10	,, 039111 of annas 1½ of ,,	10
,, 05253-0 of annas 1 of ,,	10	,, 013976 of annas 2 of ,,	10
,, 031497 of annas 1 of ,,	10	,, 023647 of annas 2 of ,,	10
,, 119832 of annas 1 of ,,	10	,, 000828 of annas 3 of ,,	10
,, 208884 of anna 1 of ,,	10		

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of Shaik Yadun Ahmed. It appears that deceased, while attempting to cross the B. B. & C. I. Railway line at Colaba, was knocked down and run over by a railway train on the 2nd instant, by which he sustained serious injuries to his right foot, from the effects of which he died on Sunday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Maddon, a seaman of the steamship ShadWan, and James Stevens, a seaman of the Kowsjee Ship Indian, who yesterday were charged by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' hard labour for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships of which they are articled seamen.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday a noted character named Mahomed Abboo was convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges, one of theft, another of attempting to commit theft, and thirdly of having in his possession a silver ornament reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' hard labour.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Nuthoobhoy Mahomedeen, a dealer in old iron, &c., was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. W. Webb with having in his possession a quantity of brass fittings, the property of Mr. Bapty, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prisoner having nothing to say in his defence he was convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default to three months' hard labour.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Brigr Genl Burrowes' child.
For Venice—Col Sadler, and Mr and Mrs Cornwall, and Mr C Nets, Mr and Mrs Edwards, and Mr and Mrs Kerner and 2 infants.
For Aden—Mahomed Cassum and J Peer Manomed.

BILLIARDS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Stanley played a game against Mr. Bridger for Rs. 100. The game was 1,000 up, spot stroke barred, the amateur receiving 500. Mr. Bridger had the best of it throughout, and won by over 200 points, the game at the close standing—Bridger 1,000; Stanley 784. A return game is to be played to-night under the same conditions.

Last night Mr. Cook and Mr. Stanley played a 1,000 game, Stanley receiving 250 points. Cook, who got one splendid break of 330 (7, 7, 12, 62, and 3 spots) won by 148 points. Stanley also got a fine break of 218 points, (72 consecutive spot strokes).

LOCUSTS.

MAJOR E. W. WEST, the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, has officially reported under date the 24th ult., that locusts have again made their appearance in the Mahi Kanta. Reports have reached me, he says, "on the subject from Edar in the north, the Sabur Kanta Zilla in the middle, and Poosara in the south of the province. The locusts stopped but a short time, and passed away for the most part to the east and south, doing little if any damage, except in Poosara, where it is said the crops have been injured. The grubs which I mentioned in a former report are fast developing, and it is feared that they will do much damage when they shall get maturity."

The Acting Commissioner, N. D., remarks on the above, "If the grubs referred to are young locusts, it is a pity some organized attempt to destroy them by sweeping them into trenches was not made. Millions might with organization have been destroyed in this way, as has been done in other parts of the country."

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER.

Benares, 1st October.—Prospects good.
Allahabad, 1st.—Prospects very fine.
Jhansi, 2nd.—Prospects favourable. Prices falling.
Agra, 2nd.—Prospects favourable.
Meerut, 2nd.—Prospects continue good.
Bareilly.—Prospects good. General rabi sowings progressing.
Kumaun, 28th Sept.—The harvest is a very good one.
Lucknow, 2nd Oct.—Prospects good.
Sitapur.—Prospects good.
Fyzabad.—About half the rice reaped in good order.
Fartabgarh, 30th Sept.—Prospects excellent.
Summary.—Very little rain during the week. Prospects of the *kharif* are good, and the *rabi* is being sown.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE Postmaster General of Bombay is neither more nor less than a ruthless deceiver. He promised us a regular sea postal service when he took away our land one, and we are now left with one that may fairly bear away the palm from any prior arrangement for beautiful irregularity and uncertainty. We had a batch of papers left on Thursday evening the 26th Sept. The arrangement is notice to the core and demands readjustment. Perhaps as the Viceroy is coming to Lahore, his presence may do something towards sharpening the slow wits of the department. Our Bombay contemporaries should join in the cry, if not their pockets will suffer. From three to six crossed sheets like the Bombay dailies are too much to digest at one dose, and we have more than once had four or five at a time lately, and can't have less than three!—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ALLEGED FRAUD BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

IN connection with a suit filed in the High Court by Hurjeewundas Bhowanbhoy and other shareholders of the Albert Mills Company against its directors, Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, Premchund, Roychund, Bhoolabhoy Nanchund, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Mr. Badroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday for a rule *nisi* for an injunction against the directors on the grounds of alleged fraud.

The allegations of the plaintiffs are that the firm of Lalubai Dulputbhoy, the Secretaries and agents of the company, entered into negotiations with the defendant, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, under which the latter offered to purchase from the former 190 shares of the company at Rs. 1,200 per share (the market value being about Rs. 750 per share) on condition that he should be appointed secretary and agent for a period of 25 years certain, and further that a son of his should be appointed secretary of a new company to be formed with the name of the Albert Manufacturing Company at an exorbitant salary. In furtherance of the agreement, the firm of Lalubai Dulputbhoy, two of the members of which are directors of the company, at an extraordinary general meeting on the 2nd September last, previous to which they got the votes of Ruttonbey Poonsey and Co., by promising to secure for them the mucoadumship of the new company for 25 years certain. Notwithstanding the remonstrances and protest of the plaintiffs and others, resolutions with the abovementioned objects in view were passed at a meeting held on 3rd September, and confirmed on the 21st September last. The plaintiffs charged that those resolutions were passed in fraud of the shareholders of the company, and were therefore null and void. They prayed that the resolutions be cancelled and set aside; and until the final determination of the suit the defendants be restrained from carrying any of them into execution.

Mr. Badroodin urged that the bargain between the agents and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was a corrupt bargain; and that the meeting was called, in collusion with the agents, for the benefit of the agents. Cursetjee Cama had in fact offered to the agents a bribe to get the agentship; and the directors had made a corrupt bargain by which they pocketed Rs. 76,000 to the prejudice of other shareholders.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an interim injunction restraining the directors of the company from carrying any of the abovementioned resolutions into execution.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC OPINION OF GARIBALDI.—Not long ago Garibaldi spoke of the Pope as "the Arch-impostor of the Vatican." What Catholic can forbear the compliment in this fashion:—"Wicked, blasphemous, and cruel is every word that this accursed brigand puts to paper! But what strikes the Catholic about the above infamous calumny is its utter senselessness. If there be one thing that the Pope is *not* it is an 'impostor.' The madj ackanapes of Capeera must have been thinking of himself as the 'sword of Italy,' or 'the Bayard of Aspromonte,' or 'the dear old battered Peleus,' or such like titles, which fools have given him, he has been the vilest of arch-impostors since the devil led the lost angels to make war upon Almighty God."

THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, KNIGHT.

ON Sunday afternoon last, a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held at the Allbless Bagg, Girgaum, with the object of adopting a memorandum, to be inserted in the books of the Trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee community, expressing the obligations of the community to the late Knight and recounting his principal public benefactions. The attendance of Parsees was not very large; and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, presided. Among those present were observed Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Pormusjee Setna, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, Messrs. Ardaser Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Ardaser Dosabhoy Moonbsee, Hormusjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Ardaser Framjee Moos, Framjee Bomonjee Setna, Jehangir Merwanjee Pleader, Bomonjee Framjee Cama, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, Hormusjee Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, Dosabhoy Dhunjee Soorjee, Edulji Rustomjee Reporter, D. M. Lalaca, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Bhickajee Nowrojee Dubash, Jee, Dorabjee Cursetjee Sheriff, Ardasir Merwanjee Setna, and many others.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair. Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary read the requisition, signed by upwards of 600 Zoroastrians, requesting the Trustees to call the meeting, as well as the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman said—Gentlemen of the Parsee community, you very well know the object for which we are assembled here to-day. This meeting has been called in accordance with a requisition addressed by certain Zoroastrians to the Trustees of the Punchayet, which has been read to you by Mr. Nusserwanjee Secretary. I am sorry that, owing to my indisposition, this meeting had to be postponed until now, and I must therefore ask your forbearance. I concur in the recommendation made that due honour should be done the memory of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Kt., C. S. I., by inserting in the books of the community a proper record of his death. The late Knight has done many acts of beneficence and public utility for the good not only of the Zoroastrians, but also of members of other communities. I do not wish to take up the time of the meeting by giving detailed particulars of these benefactions, which are well-known to you all. I will, however, presently move that a short abstract of his principal charities be inserted in our books. You will see from it that, like those who have earned glory for our community by doing acts of catholic benevolence and charity, Sir Cowasjee has by doing somewhat similar acts of beneficence added considerably to the glory of our people. His public acts will for a long time to come remain standing monuments to his large-hearted generosity. He outstretched the hand of generosity to all without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. The character of his beneficence brought honour to our community and made us proud of him as a member of it. I am sure that this meeting will not be slow to acknowledge the acts of such a renowned member and to do fitting honour to his memory. I trust that the resolutions to be brought forward before this meeting will be adopted with perfect unanimity.

Sir Jamsetjee then read the memorandum intended to be inserted in the books of the community, which recounts the benefactions of Sir Cowasjee, with which most readers are already familiar, and which need not be recapitulated here. It winds up in these words:—Spending fifteen lakhs of rupees in these and other benefactions, the deceased Knight has added to our glory in the opinion of the nations of the world. He discharged well his duties as a citizen in the days of his early manhood. He was ever ready to take a leading and important part in all public undertakings. He was never wanting in discharging his duties as a faithful and loyal subject of the British Government. He contributed liberally to various charities maintained in this country as well as in England for the relief and support of the poor and helpless subjects of that benign and mighty Government under whose auspices he had amassed his wealth. In the death of such a liberal-hearted and public-spirited man, our community has lost a leading member, and Bombay a renowned citizen, for which unhappy occurrence our Zroastrian community expresses its deep regret.

The following resolutions were then put *seriatim* and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, that this meeting adopts and approves of the memorandum, now read, regarding the death of the late lamented Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, K., C. S. I.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, that the chairman be requested to forward, with a suitable letter to the Trustees of our charitable funds, a copy of the memorandum, just adopted, regarding the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., for insertion in the books of the community.

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, that the chairman be requested to forward, with suitable letters, copies of the memorandum regarding the death of the late lamented Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., to his mother Meherbai, his brother Mr. Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, and to his adopted son, Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir.

Thanks were then voted to the Trustees for calling the meeting and making all arrangements in connection with it, to the owners of the Alibless Baug for allowing the use of it for holding the meeting, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair; and the meeting dispersed.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(*Friday, October 4.*)

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE DABOO VS. BHICAJEE.

THE hearing of this suit was this day resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and eleven delegates. This suit was instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for the restitution of conjugal rights. The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Sorabjee Bajanjee, naked of the High Court, appeared for the respondent. The facts of the case are that the parties were married 35 years ago, and had four children, only one of whom is now living—a grown-up daughter. The following is the issues framed:—

1.—Is the suit barred by limitation? in other words, is it proved that the plaintiff asked his wife to return to him, and that she positively refused, before the 3rd July 1876?

2.—Is the defendant the lawful wife of the plaintiff?

3.—Has the defendant deserted the plaintiff? in other words, does she without lawful excuse refuse to cohabit with him?

4.—Are the allegations of cruelty on the part of the plaintiff to the defendant, set forth in the defendant's written statement, or any of them, true?

5.—Is it proved that the plaintiff is unable to provide for the defendant adequate food and lodging?

6.—Is the plaintiff entitled to the relief sought for?

The plaintiff was called and he stated that he was 50 years old, and was married when he was about 15 years of age. He lived happily for some years, and had four children: one of his daughters, Navabai, was married at his expense, while residing at Poona. He had also borne the funeral expenses of his deceased children. He follows the profession of a priest and a Parsee hatter! His wife deserted him without any lawful excuse and now refused to return to his house. It was at the instigation of her brother and son-in-law that she refused to live with him. Witness gave no cause to her to desert him.

The schedule of his property attached to the plaint consisted of the following items:—

Bedstead and household utensils of the value of about..... Rs. 8
Clothes ..... ,, 15

Total..... Rs. 23

Cross-examined by Mr. Sorabjee—I was never fined in the police court. I went to the magistrates to complain of my wife's conduct; they referred me to the police court. I do not belong to Dady Cooper's gang. My leg was once broken by a fall from a horse in Poona. I was laid up for three months. When she deserted me, my father-in-law was willing to send her to me. I received a notice to her, written by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, dated the 17th June 1878, calling upon her to return to me.

Mr. Sorabjee—In this notice you are made to say that "under the instigation of your (wife's) father," she declined to return to you. Is this true or false?

Witness—It is a mistake. I did not instruct these solicitors, Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, to write to that effect.

Mr. Sorabjee—Did they then insert that clause of their own accord?

Witness—It is their mistake. I asked them to demand of my wife restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Sorabjee—When I don't believe you.

Witness then continued—He left the Mody Khana house, in which he and his family were living, in Feb. 1876. He paid Rs 15 to his father-in-law for his board and lodging. It is untrue, he said, to beat one's wife. He never beat his wife, or pulled her by her hair, nor ill-treated her in any manner.

Mr. Sorabjee—Did you not demand Rs. 50 for attesting the marriage certificate of your daughter?

Witness—So far from demanding such a fee, I paid her marriage expenses, and attested the certificate as her father. It was a story got up by my brother, who is at enmity with me.

The allegations were called by the plaintiff; but their evidence was not of much consequence, except that he changed his residence very frequently, and sent occasionally some market-supplies for his wife.

Mr. Sorabjee, for the defendant, contended that it was the plaintiff who had deserted the respondent, and not she. In the notice written by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee on behalf of the plaintiff to the defendant, he alleged that she had carried away wearing apparel and ornaments worth Rs. 1,000, and those of her daughter Soo. The plaintiff had not called any witness to prove those allegations. Mr. Sorabjee said he would prove that her client was extremely ill-treated, and was neglected. The defendant was then called and examined at great length. She described minutely her forlorn condition, and said were it not for the protection of her father and brother and son-in-law, she would have had to starve. The marriage expenses of her daughter were defrayed by her (witness) father, and not by the plaintiff. It was upwards of three years since he had deserted her. During her confinement, she was looked after by her father and not by her husband. She was frequently beaten and ill-treated by the plaintiff, who accused of improper conduct. She would have gone to live with him if he had treated her with respect and kindness. He had contracted some nasty diseases and communicated them to her. The late Dr. Bhau Daji, Rustomjee Bahadoorjee, and Rustomjee Nadiereha had treated her; she was still suffering from the effects of the same, but she did not take any medicine at present. She never gave him any cause of complaint, or to ill-treat her.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an interim injunction restraining the directors of the company from carrying any of the abovementioned resolutions into execution.

Plaintiff—Are you a respectable man or I?

Witness—The garment with its mighty *cumberband* are only a show and a delusion; they are put on only for a false show.

The judge asked if they were borrowed for the occasion.

Witness—This is not his usual dress. It is put on to assume an air of respectability.

Plaintiff—When you went to Poona, why were you turned out of one Pestonjee's house?

Witness—I left it as it did not agree with my constitution.

Plaintiff—Was it not because you took away some mangoes off the table on the sly and ate them?

Witness—I am a Government contractor and would not do such a mean act.

Plaintiff—Do you not gamble with you brother?

Witness—No, you came to my house two or three times and created a row in the street, and you were arrested by the police.

Plaintiff—Were you not arrested for your debt?

Witness—No.

Plaintiff—Were you not then concealing my wife in your house?

Witness—No. She was turned out by you, and she sought our protection.

Plaintiff—I gave you my daughter for your wife, and not my wife?

Witness—You ought to feel ashamed of your conduct. You were drunk and boisterous.

At this stage, the court stopped this unseemly scene.

Framjee Burjorjee, a carpenter, also described the scene that occurred in front of the house where the respondent with her daughter and son-in-law were living. This witness was also subjected to severe and amusing cross-examination by the plaintiff much in the same fashion as Shapoorjee Hormusjee.

The plaintiff then made a sort of reply to the whole case and greatly entertained the delegates with his eloquence and comical gesticulations.

The learned Judge then summed up. His Lordship said that this was a suit brought by the plaintiff for the restitution of conjugal rights. There were five issues framed in the first instance, and a sixth in the course of the hearing the first issue was framed by His Lordship, which was whether the suit was barred by limitation. The evidence on this point was not satisfactory, that was to say, it was not clear when the plaintiff asked his wife to return to him and when she positively refused. The plaint was filed in July last, and it must be two years before that period, prior to which such refusal must have been made, to bar the suit according to the recent Limitation Act. Now the defendant's own evidence was that when the demand for restitution was made, she did not positively refuse to go, and within the last two years prior to the filing of the suit, several messages were sent to her, and the impression left on the Judge's mind was that there was no positive refusal. The finding on this point should, therefore, be in the negative; however, it was for the gentlemen delegates to consider whether the evidence was sufficient to show that the plaintiff was neglected to demand restitution for two years. If they found it in the affirmative, they need not go into the other issues. The second issue was whether the defendant was the lawful wife of the plaintiff; and the finding on it ought certainly be in the affirmative, as it was assumed by both parties that it was so. The marriage certificate was not produced, it was true; but in those days when they were married, perhaps, the system of keeping marriage registers, nearly forty years ago, did not regularly exist. However, the point was not disputed. The next issue was, "Has the defendant deserted the plaintiff?" Before the delegates proceeded to discuss this question, it would be as well to consider the fourth and fifth issues first, because they were the most important of all, namely, whether the allegations of cruelty on the part of the plaintiff to the defendant as set forth in her written statement, or any of them, were true, and whether the plaintiff was unable to provide for her adequate food and lodging. If the gentlemen came to the conclusion that cruelty was proved, and that he was unable to provide food for her, then there was a lawful excuse for her to refuse cohabitation. Cruelty, his lordship said, had been held in England and in this court too, to be just and good grounds for a judicial separation between husband and wife; mere words of mouth, which the witnesses here called abuses, were not sufficient to construe them into cruelty; for, however hard the words might have been, they did not break the bones; in order to establish legal cruelty, there must be personal violence, and that her life was in danger. Bad temper and incivility, if there were no bodily injury, were not to be construed into cruelty. His Lordship next directed the attention of the delegates to an important statement made by the defendant in her written statement that the plaintiff had communicated to her venereal disease, and that she was still suffering from its consequences. This was always held to be gross cruelty, and when the court considered it a most disgraceful accusation, certainly there ought to be some evidence to establish it, except the mere statement of the defendant. The three medical gentlemen whom she named as having treated her, were all dead, and she stated that although she was still suffering, she was not under any treatment. On this point there was little or no evidence, and the gentlemen were to decide whether the accusation and the suffering proved the money. As to the other acts of personal injury

mansions and gardens of several wealthy European and native gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Mount Road, Parell and other localities. To the Byculla Club we supply by means of a 3-inch ferrule water at the fixed rate of Rs. 36 for domestic consumption and for garden, but if water be supplied by meter, the Municipality will derive a much larger income, estimated at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year. From a smaller establishment in the neighbourhood, Pallonjee's Hotel, we derive income of upwards of Rs. 1,000 a year. The Council will, I hope, agree with me in the propriety of laying down the rule that all clubs, hotels, refreshment rooms, lodging houses, and all large gardens should in future be supplied with water by meter, and all fixed or compounded charges should be done away with.

Return No. 4 of Vehar water supplied for Fountains at fixed rates.

This is a list of fountains supplied with Vehar water. It includes four public fountains to which water is supplied free of charge by the Municipality, and 16 fount ins in large gardens belonging to opulent private gentlemen situated at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Girgaum, Byculla, Parell, Mount Road, and other localities to which water is supplied at fixed rates, ranging from 12 to 72 rupees per annum. The charge does not seem to be regulated by a fixed rate, and that I am informed, is used, in many cases, for garden purposes. As the Municipality does not obtain the full value for all the water that is consumed, I would suggest to the Council the advisability of recommending the Municipal Commissioner to discontinue supplying water for fountains in private gardens at fixed rates, and to insist on supplying water by meter for such purposes. Moreover, this list does not include several fount ins situated in large private gardens, which (I am informed) are supplied with Vehar water, a memo of which I have given to the Municipal Commissioner.

On the subject of outstanding rates and taxes, Mr. Nowrojee further said:—A careful scrutiny of the returns furnished on my motion by the Assessor of rates and taxes written off and remitted as irrecoverable from the year 1873 to 1876, convinces me that the chief and subordinate officers employed by the Municipality to collect the amounts due to the Corporation have not bestowed sufficient care and diligence in the discharge of their duties. In proof of this I am able to cite the undermentioned instances from the official returns. A Hindoo gentleman belonging to a respectable family possessing three properties in Mumbadevi Sheopize Lane, Nos. 2 and 18, and N. 1, Rampart Row, East, appears as a defaulter for Rs. 666-14-4 due for property rates, and wheel tax for the years, 1870, 1871, 1872, the first half of 1873 and the first half of 1874. It shows extreme remissness on the part of the Collector to allow the rates to remain outstanding from year to year for more than three years. In 1874 one-fourth of the amount due by this gentleman was recovered, and the balance Rs. 500 was remitted on the ground of poverty. In respect of two properties belonging to this gentleman all the rates for 1872 and 1873 were recovered, and from 1875 down to last year the rates on all his properties have been recovered. No effective attempt appears to have been made to collect the amount of the wheel tax and occupation rates, due by the Manager of the Bombay Omnibus Company. The amount was allowed to remain outstanding from quarter to quarter for nearly two years, during which time it accumulated to Rs. 875-6-3, which was remitted in 1876. Besides these arrears the large sum of Rs. 1,292 was due by Mr. Narayen for the tax on public conveyances for the limited half of 1873, and the first half of 1874. The wheel tax which for 1873 was duly collected in advance under the provisions of the Act was also allowed to fall into arrears, and the total amount Rs. 2,067 was remitted, &c., &c. It is a notable fact that although the bills for 1872 were recovered in 1873 and 1874 the whole amount of the subsequent arrears Rs. 2,067 was remitted as irrecoverable on the ground of bills allowed insolvency. The stock of this Company was, I am informed, sold to the Tramway Company for Rs. 27,000 in 1874. Similar remissness is apparent from the fact that the property rates and wheel tax, due by a native gentleman who until lately occupied a large mansion in Nesbit Lane with his family, were not recovered, but were allowed to fall in arrears for a period extending to more than four years, during which time the accumulated claim of the Municipality amounted to upwards of Rs. 2,000, which amount was wholly remitted on the ground that he was in insolvent circumstances, although when the property was sold to Government for Rs. 33,000, in 1874, the whole amount due to the Municipality could have been recovered; but it is much to be regretted that the necessary steps were not taken for realising this large outstanding which was written off as irrecoverable inclusive of the amounts due by his son and by his relative. The amount due to the Municipality Rs. 248 for rates and taxes by a Parsee gentleman for a large house, worth Rs. 30,000 or 35,000 in Bazaar Street, was allowed to accumulate for a whole year, 1873, and was written off in 1875 on the plea of his alleged insolvent circumstances, although all the rates from 1874 to the present time have, as I learn, been regularly paid. I do not know on what ground the amount of taxes due by Mr. R. Knight, proprietor of the *Friend of India* and *Indian Statesman*, is recommended for remission. Is it on account of his centumacy? The rates due by Mamon Osman Khan Mahomed, Rs. 144, have been remitted on the ground that the owner is in a destitute condition, and the house has no other occupier. The same plea has been urged for remission in favour of Memon Dada Mahomed, and his wife, who own two properties in Barbhaya Mills and Cross Road, and many other householders. The Council will, I hope, agree with me in holding that the plea is bad, and that persons possessing landed properties cannot be held to be destitute. Rates due by several European residents of Malabar Hill and other localities are recommended for remission on the undermentioned grounds:—

1. They are not traceable.
2. They have gone to the Mofussil.
3. They have left Bombay for Europe.

I cannot acknowledge the validity of these excuses for the non-recovery of the rates and taxes. Temporary or even prolonged absence from Bombay is not a valid excuse. The officer entrusted with the duty of recovering the dues is not justified in recommending the remission of rates, and including in the list of irrecoverable claims the bills due amongst others by secretaries of Government and by military, medical, clerical and other officers occupying high posts in the public service, simply because they were absent from Bombay or had gone to England on leave. On resuming their posts on their return, which is usually notified in the *Government Gazette*, a gentle reminder to them to pay the bills outstanding against them would in many cases have been sufficient for ensuring recovery. If the hint be disregarded, coercive measures might then be adopted. But the Municipal officers do not appear to have taken this trouble. They have cut the Gordian Knot by including all such outstandings (many of which are in my opinion good) amongst irrecoverable claims. The rates and taxes due by Appa Sahib, Chief of Jamkhundee, are included in the list of irrecoverable outstandings on the ground that he is "not traceable." The Collector and Assessor and their subordinates ought to know that Appa Sahib is a distinguished Mahratta Sirdar of the first rank in the Deccan. Another Mahratta Sirdar, Amrootrao Duflay, appears in the list of defaulters with the remark, "this bill stands no chance of recovery." The amount due by a well known European firm is written off as a bad debt on the plea that the firm did not exist. If so why was this company assessed in respect of property, 2-A, Hornby Row? The ratesdue by a chaplain in the service of Government have been remitted as irrecoverable for no other reason than his absence in Europe although he has returned to his post. Mr. R. Lupy's bill for wheel tax for 1876 has been recommended for remission on the ground of absence from Bombay. It appears that his firm is still in existence, and that he has paid his wheel tax bills for 1877. From the list of bad outstandings of wheel tax for the Fort, Colaba and Mazagon wards for 1874, I find that all the defaulters except two are Europeans, and the reason assigned for non-recovery is that they have left for Europe. With regard to many of the natives whose bills for wheel tax are remitted as irrecoverable, the reason assigned by the Municipal officer for non-recovery is the parties are very poor and have nothing in their houses worth destraining. This excuse does not appear to me to be good. If a party did not pay for one quarter his conveyance and horse can be seized and sold and the tax recovered from the proceeds. Instead of resorting to this simple and efficacious remedy many of the defaulters have been allowed to use their conveyances from one quarter to another without the adoption of coercive measures to enforce payment of the tax. For example, a well known Hindu gentleman residing in Girgaum Road was permitted to ply his vehicle and horse for one year and half without any steps being taken to compel him to pay the tax, which was allowed to accumulate from quarter to quarter. The Municipal officer urges the following plea on behalf of the defaulters:—"If the party is in extremely straitened circumstances and depends on friends for his maintenance," if this gentleman's friends were so liberal, they might as well have paid the wheel tax to enable him to keep a horse and conveyance. The Council will be able to bring some of the remissness shown in this matter from the fact that the bills for wheel tax for 1873 recommended for remission as irrecoverable amount to upwards of Rs. 2,000. It further appears from the bills for wheel tax due by a lieutenant-col. for 1873 was not made out by the Assessor's establishment and sent to the Collector until after the lapse of a year when the latter officer was unable to collect the amount owing to the gallant gentleman's departure for England. The same remark is applicable to the bills due by many other European gentlemen whose names appear in these lists. In regard to Rs. 121-8 due for property rates for 1873 by Jeevoo, widow of Bowman Bomanji, for house No 126, Duncan Road, the amount is written off as irrecoverable on the ground that the owner has no means to satisfy the warrant. For the following year also the same amount was written off. I however, learn that the rates due for the subsequent years 1875 and 1877 have been recovered for the same property. The official statement of amounts written off as irrecoverable up to 31st Dec. 1877 is as follows:—

For 1873	Rs.	9,663 1-11
„ 1874		5,190 5-09
„ 1875		2,93[illegible]-12-10
„ 1876		1,625-15-9
Total Rs.		19,318-3-6

I have been informed that a lot of outstanding bills for 1873 and subsequent years have recently been sent back by the Collector to the Assessor as irrecoverable, and that there is no end to this process. I believe the Municipal authorities have taken no steps to carry out the undermentioned requirement of Act III. of 1872, Section 96:—"All occupiers rated shall be due and payable at the same time and in the same instalments as the house rate, and it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner with the approval of the Town Council to reduce or remit the payment of any rate for the year, or any instalment thereof, on account of the poverty of any person liable to the payment thereof, or when it shall appear to be for the interest of the Municipal revenue to do so." Thus owing to want of promptitude, vigilance, and care on the part of the Municipal officers and their establishments the Municipality has not recovered a considerable portion of the outstandings. Further proof of carelessness is afforded by the fact that in several cases the Christian and surnames of the defaulters are not given. Consequently it is difficult to distinguish them. For example, one defaulter is simply designated "Marwarree" without specifying his name. I have thus made out a case for scrutinizing the outstanding bills and I would suggest that a committee of three or four members of the Council be appointed to report whether any and what portion of the outstandings amounting to more than Rs. 20,000 is recoverable. I believe no lists of bills remitted on the ground of poverty or any other ground have been submitted to the Council as required by the Act of 1872.

Mr. Kirkham enquired if there be a hope of recovering any of these outstandings.

Mr. Nowrojee said—In Mr. Hope's time when a considerable number of bills were recommended to be written off as irrecoverable, Mr. Hope directed an additional establishment to be entertained for a short time and nearly thousand rupees were recovered.

Sir F. Souter said Mr. Nowrojee had evidently taken a great deal of trouble, and had ferretted out a great deal of information. It appeared to him that many of the items mentioned ought not to have been writ en off.

The Commissioner—There may be explanations.

Sir F. Souter—Yes. The question is whether it is worth now having it inquired into.

Mr. Nowrojee—It is my belief, after examining the lists, that many of these debts can be recovered. Sir F. Souter proposed that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that he will make inquiries, both to ascertain if any of the arrears are still recoverable, and also to satisfy himself if there has been any remissness in the working of the Collection Department.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Some discussion followed on the subject of the reorganization of the staff of the Assessment and Collection Department proposed by the Commissioner, and particularly as to the desirability of creating a new appointment of Refund and Remission officer, with a salary of Rs. 600.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee was of opinion that the duties of that office could be very well performed by a good intelligent native, on a salary of Rs. 300 a month.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee also considered that Rs. 300 a month would be an adequate remuneration for the performance of the duties of such an office.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Sir Frank Souter pointed out that it was in the province of the Commissioner to make his appointment, and that all the Council had to consider was the question of salary.

Dr. Pinkerton proposed that the Commissioner's proposal be approved.

Mr. Kirkham seconded the motion.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee moved as an amendment, that the salary of the appointment should be Rs. 300 a month, and that if Mr. Fellowes was appointed to the office, he should receive a personal allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition. Mr. Dosabhoy explained that he proposed this arrangement in consideration of Mr. Fellowes' long services to the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was negatived by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Dr. Pinkerton's motion was adopted.

At five o'clock the meeting was adjourned till Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the Council met again. There were present—Dr. Binney, Chairman, Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, and Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee. The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. J. H. Grant) was also present.

The expenditure for Liquor and Music Licence assessment establishment was put down at Rs. 600, as against Rs. 1,908 last year. The reduction is due to the passing of the Abkari Act.

On the subject of the Town Duties collection the cost of which were putdown in the Commissioner's estimate at Rs. 30,761, Mr. Grant said the Customs Department were willing to undertake the work, and as they would do it cheaper than it was done at present, he proposed that the Council should sanction the arrangement. The saving would be about Rs. 5,000. The Council sanction the arrangement fixing the amount for collection at Rs. 25,695. In the last budget the estimated expenditure under this head was Rs. 38,300.

For the tobacco duties collection the Council agreed to increase the rate from Rs. 13,938 to Rs. 15,706 in order that additional peons might be engaged to prevent the smuggling which has been going on for sometime. The increased rate was sanctioned for two years as an experiment.

One of the items for markets and slaughter houses was increased from Rs. 11,083 to Rs. 11,916 on account of additional labour to procure the seizure and destruction of unwholesome food, and to keep out the beggars who infest the Crawford Markets.

The Council approved of the increase, and all the members satisfied of the necessity for the exercise of greater assistance in suppressing the beggar nuisance.

Mr. Kirkham said there was one specially objectionable class, those who were maimed and deformed, who levied black mail upon ladies who went to the market.

Sir F. Souter said that was brought to his notice by the Municipal Commissioner, and he had given orders for two European constables to be at the markets for two hours every morning when there was usually the largest number of people there. Of course the menace existed all day, but there were not sufficient European policemen for him to be able to spare two there all day.

The Chairman bore witness to several rowdy scenes that he had witnessed in the market, and was willing, if necessary, that the staff of officials there should be increased beyond the extent mentioned by the Commissioner.

After some further conversation the amount recommended by the Commissioner was passed.

The question of the conveyance of meat from Bandora to Bombay was postponed pending the negotiations with the railway companies for meat trains.

Dr. Pinkerton objected to an item of Rs. 650 for disinfecting powder. The way powder is used in Bombay leads, he contended, a vilty waste of money. Mr. Kirkham said the public would have it, and Sir F. Souter said it fully answered its purpose of preventing the disagreeable effluvia until the cause of the smell could be removed. The vote was passed.

Upon the proposed vote of Rs. 10,000 for repairs to the markets, there was a long conversation, Mr. Norojee and Mr. Kirkham complaining of the bad manner in which the building materials for the outer fencing which should be given by contract were supplied, and that the larger amount were passed he should be able to make certain allegations in the Fort market. Mr. Nowrojee said the alterations of the Fort market should come after a separate item. The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee hoped the Municipal Commissioner would give them a good market near Colaba Bazaar. Eventually the amount sanctioned for repairs was Rs. 5,000.

Most of the items for police expenditure were the same as last year, but the amount for Europeans passed was Rs. 74,400 against Rs. 76,50 last year, the saving being due to the retirement of a superintendent drawing Rs. 450, the maximum amount, while his successor only receives Rs. 250. The estimated rental of quarters for police superintendents was Rs. 30,360 as compared with Rs. 28,400 last year. The addition was thus explained in the Commissioner's budget statement:—"There is an increase of Rs. 3,960 on account of house rent including Rs 1,200 for new quarters required for the superintendent of A Division who has hitherto been provided with free quarters at the Head Police Court, which will be moved next year into the present High Court building. The balance Rs. 2,760 has been entered by the Commissioner of Police in consequence of the new Municipal Act requiring landlords to pay taxes from which they have hitherto been exempted." In reference to a remark made by the Chairman Sir F. Souter said he should like to see the Municipality taking up the question of providing permanent accommodation for the police. If permanent accommodation could be provided a great deal of trouble would be saved and the efficiency of the force increased. Mr. Nowrojee suggested that the Commissioner should take steps to ascertain whether premises for the police could not be obtained at a less rental than is now paid. Sir F. Souter assented to the suggestion and the Commissioner undertook in future to make the arrangements with the landlords instead of its being done as now by the police. It was agreed upon the motion of Mr. Kirkham, seconded by Mr. Framjee, that the vote be passed minus the sum of Rs. 2,760 for taxes, which was agreed to.

With reference to the item of Rs. 3,600 secret service money, Mr. Nowrojee asked the Municipal Commissioner if the whole amount was spent last year.

The Municipal Commissioner—Ask the Commissioner of Police. I don't know, it is a secret (a laugh).

Mr. Nowrojee put this question to Sir Frank Souter.

Sir F. Souter—That is a matter kept very secret. (Laughter). If we don't spend it all we keep the balance for next year [Renewed laughter].

Mr. Kirkham—I suppose all the Commissioner knows is that it is regularly drawn. [Laughter].

The vote was then agreed to. The Council had not finished the consideration of the multifarious items of expenditure when the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday.

COUNTERACTING ANÆSTHETICS.—The immense services rendered by chlorotorm, ether, &c., in the alleviation of pain have been somewhat depreciated by the danger to life incurred in their use, and the numerous fatal cases recorded since the result of their administration. Many efforts had been made to find a certain and rapid antidote, but without success, until a very simple remedy was discovered by the late celebrated surgeon, Dr. Nelaton. His son, while quite a lad, was in the habit of amusing himself by catching mice and harnessing them to toy carriages like horses. In attaching them to the miniature vehicles they frequently bit him, and he induced his father to give him some chloroform to enable him to perform his operations without the inconvenience of being bitten. On one occasion having administered the anæsthetic, he raised the little animal by the tail in a perpendicular direction, when it immediately turned and tried to bite him. He mentioned the circumstance to his father, who, upon reflection, considered that the explanation was due to the fact that the brain, while the being is asleep, is almost destitute of blood, but that on the position of suspension, head downwards, being attained, the circulating fluid rushes to the head and awakes the animal. Not long after he had an opportunity of testing his theory. Two eminent surgeons had to perform an operation at Saint Germain-en-Laye, and requested the assistance of Dr. Nelaton. He happended to miss the train, and, when he arrived by the subsequent one, the proceedings had already commenced. The patient was under the influence of chloroform, and the medical men feared, from the symptoms, that a fatal result might ensue. Dr. Nelaton at once advised that the head of the patient should be hung over the side of the bed, and the feet raised in the air. The experiment was successful, consciousness returned, and upon the person being placed in bed all the somnolency recurred. The trial was repeated, and after a suspension of ten minutes head downward, the effects of the chlor form were entirely dissipated. So simple a remedy as this, which may be of invaluable assistance to medical men, and may be the means of saving many lives.—*Galignani.*

MR. TALBOT'S WHEELER, ranging over the past, thinks that the time has come for the reprint of the whole story of the Black Hole as given by one of the survivors, and we have no wish to curtail the space given up to Mr. Holwell, whose thrilling narrative of his sufferings. The site of the old Fort of Calcutta, is occupied by the modern Custom House, and a small portion of the brickwork of the original building is, or was, to be seen inside the Customs' premises a very few years ago. One lady, Mrs. Carey, survived all the horrors of that night. Of the total of twenty-three who came out, ghastly and nearly dead, eleven were English gentlemen and the remainder English and native soldiers. Mr. Wheeler does not mention that, for many years after the event, the names of the sufferers were recorded on a pillar or obelisk which stood in the north-western corner of Tank Square, now Dalhousie Square nearly opposite the site once that of Messrs. Cockerell & Co., to which has succeeded a large local bank. The appearance of this memorial was deemed objectionable and in some alterations effected about the year 1820 or so, an opportunity was taken to remove it. This gave rise to a curiosity in literature. About the year 1846-7 Mrs. Ida Pfiffer took Calcutta as part of her grand tour round the world, and, in her account of this city, described, as existing the pillar just referred to which we have shown was pulled down a quarter of a century before. The only explanation possible is that the writer thought it indispensable to give details of his own travels connected with Calcutta which Englishmen never forget, found nothing about it in her own notes (and no wonder) and relied on some old gazetteer or traveller's account without stopping to enquire if things were changed. Any one who has seen all the dates and facts of Mrs. Pfeiffer's visit were less clear, the insertion of such an error might in a remote future give birth to an endless literary controversy. The Patna massacre, which in deliberate atrocity surpassed the Black Hole, is treated of less fully than it deserves, and Mr. Wheeler omits mention of the fact that the ruffian who carried out the Nawab's order, Sombre, Somru, or Reinhardt, is linked to our own times by his subsequent connexion with the celebrated Begum of Sirdhana.—*Saturday Review.*

A NEW APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—A discovery (reports the *Observer*) is alleged to have been made by Mr. Gresham, a practical mechanician, of New York, of a method by which a ship may be photographed on the high seas, distant from 100 to 5,000 miles——the photograph giving the name, the latitude and longitude, and the distance taken from the chalk-marks on her deck. Mr. Gresham, after a long series of experiments, has found that he can produce an artificial mirage, the principle of which, he says, is the same as that which reflects in the middle of the desert of Sahara the images of lakes and waters 1,000 miles distant. This artificial mirage can, so far as has yet been ascertained, be only produced by petroleum and asphaltum. All that is necessary is the possession on board a vessel of a few pounds of asphaltum, with a censer to burn it in, and a small battery and the wires by which it should be surrounded. By a machine invented by Mr. Gresham, the artificial mirage is reproduced on tin. The instrument used for photographing the objects seen in the mirage is called by the inventor the "phantasmograph," and is at present in a very crude form. He anticipates, however, that it will before long be brought to perfection, and that the marine insurance companies, when they realise its value, will "only be too glad to insure that all vessels shall carry the necessary apparatus." They will thus be cognizant of the whereabouts of the vessels upon which they have sold risks. At four o'clock precisely, on a clear afternoon, clouds of carbonic fumes smoke shall, Mr. Gresham proposes, be sent up from ships at sea, the required information as to names, and so forth, being previously marked in chalk in large letters on their respective decks. Then the photographic instruments are set. One vessel photographs the artificial mirage of another at a distance of perhaps more than 4,000 miles, and on arrival at port the intelligence thus obtained is conveyed to those interested in the matter.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.			
Do.	do. 12	do.	do. 5 „

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

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LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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On LONDON,	On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND,	„ PARIS,

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3	do.	4 do.

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interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
3 do. 4 do.

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H. W. JONES,
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